appressis; pappus carens; antherae ca 1.5 mm long., chromosomatum numerus **n** = ca **20.**

TYPE: MEXICO: Baja California Sur: Sierra de la Giganta, Cerro Mechudo, 600 m, ca Lat. 24° 55′ N, Long. 110° 45′ W, 21 Feb. 1970, *A. Carter 5439* (Holotype, UC).

Amauria carterae is the third species to be recognized for this Baja Californian genus, the others being *A. rotundifolia* Benth. and *A. brandegeana* (Rose) Rydb. The new species is known only from the type collection, but it is clearly distinct from the other Amaurias and from its closest relative, *A. rotundifolia.* Its most salient features include: low perennial habit; subcruciform leaves; achenes ca 1.5 mm long, with rather long, twisting or curling hairs on the margins, faces glabrous; bracts oblanceolate, thin, not keeled, essentially glabrous; capitulescence essentially of solitary heads; styles tapering to a fine point; leaves and young stems glandular-puberulent. I have grown seed progeny of *A. carterae* and the distinguishing characteristics are maintained in greenhouse plants.

I take pleasure in naming this species after Annetta Carter who found the plants while collecting for her proposed Sierra de la Giganta Flora, recognized the taxon as undescribed, and called it to my attention. I thank Hannah Croasdale for the Latin translation.

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Literature Cited

Powell, A. M. 1968. Additional discussions pertaining to the congeneric status of *Perityle* and *Laphamia* (Compositae). Sida 3:270–278.

NOTES AND NEWS

Stellate Epidermal Hairs, Some 10,000 Years Old.—The palaeontologists who worked in the Pleistocene of the Rancho La Brea pits naturally devoted their attention to the fossils of the gigantic animals entombed in the tar (Stock, Chester. 1930. Rancho La Brea, a record of the Pleistocene in California. Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History in California. Science Series 20; Palaeontology 11.). Recently, a new dig (28 x 28 x 10 ft deep) in the general area reveals abundant plant remains. Samples of tree trunks and branches, after detarring, were identified by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, as juniper, cypress, redwood, and willow. In fragments of reticulate-veined leaves the epidermis consists of thick-walled cells with numerous guard cells, glands, and stellate hairs. The tapering cells of the hairs, six to ten in number and from twenty to fifty microns in length, are cutinised and thick-walled. The lumen is partially filled with the clear remains of protoplasm. In general form they resemble the epidermal hairs of a *Fremontodendron* or of a chinquapin *(Castanopsis).* The underlying cylindrical palisade and the lobed spongy mesophyll cells are thin-walled and protoplasm is also evident in the lumen of these cells. The results of these preliminary observations indicate the significance of the Pleistocene plant remains in the current Rancho La Brea dig. This vegetation differs markedly from that of the region today. The astounding structural preservation of the stellate epidermal hairs and of the leaf tissue in general present significant problems to palaeobotanists.—Flora Murray Scott, University of California, Los Angeles 90024.